

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:38:27 ON 13 DEC 2004)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BABS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE,  
BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI,  
DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DIOGENES, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL,  
EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, FEDRIP, IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, .' ENTERED AT 15:38:51 ON  
13 DEC 2004

SEA ZINC (5A) (ANTIOXID? OR ANTIINFLAMM? OR ANTI INFLAMM? OR CE

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16 FILE ADISCTI  
1 FILE ADISNEWS  
18 FILE BABS  
23 FILE BIOBUSINESS  
3 FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
8 FILE BIOENG  
1397 FILE BIOSIS  
139 FILE BIOTECHNO  
183 FILE CANCERLIT  
2948 FILE CAPLUS  
17 FILE CBNB  
7 FILE CIN  
42 FILE CONFSCI  
32 FILE DDFB  
64 FILE DDFU  
600 FILE DGENE  
17 FILE DIOGENES  
76 FILE DISSABS  
32 FILE DRUGB  
86 FILE DRUGU  
16 FILE EMBAL  
901 FILE EMBASE  
397 FILE ESBIODBASE  
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34 FILE INVESTEXT  
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5 FILE KOSMET  
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849 FILE MEDLINE  
12 FILE NUTRACEUT  
459 FILE PASCAL  
3 FILE PHAR  
2 FILE PHARMAML  
14 FILE PHIN  
347 FILE PROMT  
4 FILE PROUSDDR  
8 FILE RDISCLOSURE  
976 FILE SCISEARCH  
791 FILE TOXCENTER  
2834 FILE USPATFULL  
230 FILE USPAT2  
7 FILE ABI-INFORM  
6 FILE AQUALINE  
13 FILE AQUASCI  
34 FILE ENERGY  
2 FILE ENVIROENG  
126 FILE FROSTI

7 FILE HEALSAFE  
2 FILE HSDB  
8 FILE INIS  
25 FILE MSDS-CCOHS  
32 FILE MSDS-OHS  
22 FILE NIOSHTIC  
159 FILE NLDB  
11 FILE NTIS  
10 FILE POLLUAB  
4 FILE WATER

L1

QUE ZINC (5A) (ANTIOXID? OR ANTIINFLAMM? OR ANTI INFLAMM? OR  
CELL? STIMUL? OR GROWTH PROMOT? OR IMMUN?)

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SEA L1 AND (CARNOSIN OR CARNOSINE OR ACETYLCARNOSIN OR ACETYLCARNOSINE)

6 FILE BIOSIS  
1 FILE BIOTECHNO  
9 FILE CAPLUS  
3 FILE DDFU  
3 FILE DRUGU  
2 FILE EMBASE  
1 FILE IFIPAT  
1 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
1 FILE LIFESCI  
3 FILE MEDLINE  
1 FILE NUTRACEUT  
1 FILE PASCAL  
1 FILE PROMT  
3 FILE SCISEARCH  
2 FILE TOXCENTER  
5 FILE USPATFULL  
1 FILE ENERGY  
1 FILE NLDB

L2

QUE L1 AND (CARNOSIN OR CARNOSINE OR ACETYLCARNOSIN OR  
ACETYLCARNOSINE)

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FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, DRUGU, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH,  
TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 15:52:05 ON 13 DEC 2004

L3

29 SEA L2

L4

16 DUP REM L3 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

D 1- BIB,ABS

D 6 IALL

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:699070 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:327337  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 02 Nov 1999  
TITLE: Cosmetics containing zinc L-carnosine  
INVENTOR(S): Takaya, Masahiro; Nishimura, Yasuhiro  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hamari Yakuhin Kogyo K. K., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:  
MAIN: A61K007-42  
SECONDARY: A61K007-00; A61K007-48  
CLASSIFICATION: 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
Section cross-reference(s): 63  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11302145	A2	19991102	JP 1998-122968	19980416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-122968	19980416

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 11302145	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-00; A61K007-48

ABSTRACT:

Cosmetics which block UV light, thereby prevent UV ray-causing inflammation, comprise 0.1-5 % L-carnosine Zn complex. An ointment contained Zn L-carnosine\*\*\* 1, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 5, and white vaseline/paraffin oil mixture (8:2) 94 parts.

SUPPL. TERM: sunscreen antiinflammatory zinc carnosine  
INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems  
(ointments; topical compns. containing UV ray-blocking zinc L-carnosine)  
INDEX TERM: Anti-inflammatory agents  
Cosmetics  
Sunscreens  
(topical compns. containing UV ray-blocking zinc L-carnosine)  
INDEX TERM: 107667-60-7, Zinc L-carnosine  
ROLE: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(topical compns. containing UV ray-blocking zinc L-carnosine)

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L4 ANSWER 5 OF 16 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2000-30949 DRUGU P  
 TI The **antioxidant** properties of **zinc**.  
 AU Powell S R  
 CS Univ.Winthrop  
 LO Mineola, N.Y., USA  
 SO J.Nutr. (130, No. 5, Suppl., 1447S-1454S, 2000) 4 Fig. 5 Tab. 117 Ref.  
 CODEN: JONUAI ISSN: 0022-3166  
 AV Department of Obstetrics-Gynecology, Winthrop University Hospital,  
 Mineola, NY 11501, U.S.A.  
 LA English  
 DT Journal  
 FA AB; LA; CT  
 FS Literature  
 AN 2000-30949 DRUGU P  
 AB The **antioxidant** properties of **zinc** are reviewed.  
 Acute and chronic mechanisms of **zinc antioxidant**  
 are discussed. Effects of acute and chronic zinc deficiency are  
 described. Zinc acts by specific mechanisms such as stabilizing  
 sulfhydryls and antagonizing redox-active transition metals.  
 Cardioprotective and postischemic injury effects of zinc are tabulated.  
 The basic mechanism by which **zinc** exerts its  
**antioxidant** properties may be used as intervention not only to  
 ischemic damage, but also in other forms of oxidative injury. (conference  
 paper: Workshop on Zinc and Health: Current Status and Future Directions,  
 Bethesda, Maryland, USA, 1998).  
 ABEX Chronic exposure of an organism to zinc results in the induction of  
 another substance that is the ultimate antioxidant. Acute effects involve  
 2 mechanisms: the protection of protein sulfhydryls; and the reduction in  
 the formation of OH from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (through antagonism of redox-active  
 transition metals, such as iron and copper). Chronic zinc deprivation  
 results in increased sensitivity to oxidative stress. The earliest  
 reports to demonstrate possible **antioxidant** effects of  
**zinc** on oxidative tissue damage were related to  
 catecholamine-induced myocardial injury. Zinc has an inhibitory effect  
 on isoproterenol-induced cardiac oxidative injury (both in-vivo and  
 in-vitro). Zinc bishistidinate is cardioprotective in several in vitro  
 and in vivo models of cardiac ischemic injury. Cardioprotective effects  
 include decreasing catecholamine-induced injury, decreasing reperfusion  
 arrhythmias and increasing postischemic function. Zinc-**carnosine**  
 decreases lipid peroxidation and postischemic erosion in the stomach;  
 zinc-histidinate increases postischemic function of the kidneys;  
 zinc-aspartate decreases postischemic injury in the intestines;  
 zinc-protoporphyrin and zinc chloride both decrease infarct size, edema  
 formation, nuclear damage and neuronal death in the brain; whilst  
 zinc-deferoxamine increases electroretinography function. (CE/JS)